

THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. DECEMBER 16, 1841.

[NUMBER 12.]

Vol. 11, No. 12.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.
DECEMBER, 1841.
1st Sunday, 7:15 A.M. For December, 1841.
2nd Sunday, 7:15 A.M. For January, 1842.
3rd Sunday, 7:15 A.M. For February, 1842.
4th Sunday, 7:15 A.M. For March, 1842.
5th Sunday, 7:15 A.M. For April, 1842.
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9th Sunday, 7:15 A.M. For August, 1842.
10th Sunday, 7:15 A.M. For September, 1842.
11th Sunday, 7:15 A.M. For October, 1842.
12th Sunday, 7:15 A.M. For November, 1842.

AGENTS.
C. E. R. COCHRAN, Charlotte, N. C.
C. E. R. COCHRAN, Charlotte, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MOON'S PHASES.
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NOTICE TO

Common School Committees.

THE Board of Commissioners of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, hereby notify the several Committees in the several Districts, that a meeting of the Board will be held at Charlotte, on Tuesday the 18th inst. at 10 o'clock, A.M. at which time the said Committees are requested to make a report of the condition of their respective Districts. In those Districts where no Committee has been appointed, the Board will fill the said Committee, and the same will be held by the Board at the meeting on above appointed. Returns should be made to the Board of Common Schools, and may be left, previous to the Court, either with the undersigned, or with Charles T. Alexander, Esq., Clerk of the County Court, in Charlotte.
WM. WILSON, Chairman.
Dec. 11, 1841.

Notice.

BY virtue of a Decree of Trust, extended to me by J. B. Kerr, Esq., and William Kerr, Esq., I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 18th inst. the following property, viz:

Two Tracts of Land,

near town, one containing about 800 acres, and the other 50—very valuable. Terms, Cash.

J. B. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
Dec. 11, 1841.

A Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of Trust to me extended by Andrew M. Ramsey, Esq., for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at the residence of said Ramsey, on the 18th inst. the following property, viz:

9 Improved Lots

in the town of Charlotte, lying on College street, and between said street and Montgomery street.

I Negro Woman

and her children.

COWS

AND

HOGS.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, and various other articles. Terms made known on the day of sale.

T. R. HUGHES, Trustee.
Dec. 11, 1841.

Negro Hiring.

I WILL hire out to the best bidder for the term of twelve months, at the plantation of the late E. B. Springs, Esq., on the 1st day of January next, all the NEGROES belonging to the late E. B. Springs, Esq., in the following manner, viz:

JOHN SPRINGS, Guardian.
Dec. 11, 1841.

Negro Hiring.

WILL be hired on the 10th inst. for 12 months, at the residence of the subscriber, all the NEGROES belonging to the right of the subscriber, in the following manner, viz:

DAVID HENDERSON, Guardian.
Dec. 11, 1841.

Notice!!

16 NEGROES

FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, made at October Term, for the County of Mecklenburg, I will expose in Public Sale, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 1st day of January, 1842,

16 likely Negroes,

consisting of Men, Women and Children, sold for the purpose of settling among the heirs of Mr. John G. Gorman, deceased. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

G. H. SWARINGEN,
Commissioner.
Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 30, 1841.

To Undertakers.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Wardens of the Poor for Mecklenburg County, until the 30th of December next, for a GRAVEYARD to be situated on the road from the town of one mile from the town of January, 1842. Persons desiring of the situation, will send their bids to the undersigned, through the County Clerk, or to the Board of Wardens of the Poor. The Board will meet on the 1st day of January, 1842, to receive the bids.
BENJ. MONKOW, Chairman.
Charlotte, Nov. 30, 1841.

A CARD.

R. J. B. YOUNG having located himself in the town of Charlotte, N. C., as a Professional Services, in the various branches of the profession, he is at the village and surrounding country.

Job Printing

Neatly executed at this Office.

Warrant Deeds for sale at this Office.

PUBLIC SALE

OR

SALE.

ON

the 10th day of December next,

at the residence of the subscriber,

the following property, viz:

Two Horses, young and well broken to harness,

Two fine young blooded Cows,

His stock of CATTLE and HOGS.

His Farming Utensils, One Wagon,

and various other articles.

He will also dispose of his Farm, 5 or 6 Acres, and will also offer for sale, TEN or TWELVE

Bags of Cotton.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

A. GRAHAM,
Nov. 27, 1841.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1841.

Martha Flanniken

vs.

Samuel Flanniken.

Petition for Divorce.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Flanniken, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the "Charlotte Journal" and the "Mecklenburg Advertiser," for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to this petition, or judgment on this petition will be entered against him, and the said petition heard ex parte.

Witness, J. B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court, at office, for the County of Mecklenburg, A. D. 1841, and in the 60th year of the Independence of said State.

J. B. KERR, Clerk.
Price adv. \$10.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

LENDEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1841.

James Ramsey

vs.

James Ramsey.

Petition for Divorce with

Alimony.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Ramsey, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the "Charlotte Journal" and the "Mecklenburg Advertiser," for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Lenoir, at the Court House in Lenoir, on the second Monday after the third Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to this petition, or judgment on this petition will be entered against him, and the said petition heard ex parte.

Witness, F. A. Hoke, Clerk of our said Court, at office, for the County of Lenoir, A. D. 1841, and in the 60th year of the Independence of said State.

F. A. HOKÉ, Clerk.
Oct. 19, 1841. Price adv. \$10.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, two boys

from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring Business.

J. & D. JAMISON.
Jan. 15, 1841.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE MOUNTAINEER.

Intelligent portion of North Carolina embraced in the 13th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Iredell, Surry, Wilkes, Ashe, and part of Caldwell, is in need of a newspaper, and is fully competent to its support—proposes to publish in the town of Wilkesborough a weekly paper, under the above title. While every other District in the State has within it two or more such organs of information, the Thirteenth is entirely destitute, and dependent on the others. Why is this? Surely, not because the people are not able and willing to support one. It must be because a fair trial has never been made. The undersigned expects to make this trial, and earnestly throws himself upon the spirit and liberality of the Free Thousand Whigs of the District for support.

During the late contest for the Presidency, the undersigned lent his humble aid to elevate Gen. Harrison; and he will continue to advocate the peculiar tenets of the Whig party. More the limits of a prospectus will not permit him to say. In politics the paper will be temperate—not firm. It will fearlessly discuss all questions brought before the people—condemning measures which it may deem wrong, and approving such as may appear right, regardless of party considerations.

Although the Mountaineer will bear a character strictly political, a portion of its columns will be devoted to spreading information on Agriculture before the Farmers—a feature which must render the publication more acceptable. To "the bone and sinew of the country" the subscriber looks without fear, for aid.

Every exertion will be made to render the paper acceptable to the general reader, by giving due attention to other subjects, such as Foreign and Domestic News; the cause of morality and virtue; the arts and sciences; Political literature, &c. &c.

Not enough of praise. The subscriber recognizes the citizens of the 13th District to try him. If he should fail to give satisfaction, he will be content to fulfill their confidence and support.

TERMS.

THE MOUNTAINEER will be published at two dollars in advance, paid at any time within three months from the time of subscribing; or three dollars if paid before the expiration of the year; or three dollars if payment be delayed until the end of the volume.

No subscription taken for less than one year; a failure to order a discontinuance at the end of the year, will be looked upon as a new engagement.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Any person mounting five responsible subscribers shall receive a sixth copy gratis.

No paper will be sent out of the State, unless payment be made in advance.

ALFRED A. BAKER.
August 27, 1841.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Warrant Deeds for sale at this Office.

New Goods.

MISS MARY BORTER respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has just returned from the North, where she has purchased some splendid articles in New York, which she offers to the public, consisting of

ROBNETS

of the latest Fashion and cheaper than ever before offered here.

SILKS, Muslin de lains,

Balgieries, Eolians,

Muslin de lains Shawls with

Silk Fringes,

Splendid Silk Shawls,

a handsome assortment of French and American

Artificial Flowers,

and a splendid assortment of

RIBBONS.

Mrs. B. being compelled to raise funds to satisfy a mortgage to the North, the above Goods will be sold at cost for CASH only, until she succeeds in obtaining the amount needed.

Mrs. B. will still attend to the Millinery and Mantua-Making. She returns her thanks for the encouraging patronage received, and hopes still to merit a share of the public favor. She wishes to understand that hereafter all work will be made for cash only.

Oct. 20, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is receiving in the house formerly occupied by N. B. Taylor, in addition to his former Stock, an assortment of

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES.

suitable for the season, for which all kinds of Commodities will be taken in exchange, and for CASH as reasonable as his neighbors. Persons having Produce to dispose of would do well to call and examine.

M. W. ALEXANDER.
Nov. 3, 1841.

NEW CASH

STORE.

CHARLES E. MOSE & CO.

A new receiving and opening a splendid assortment of

New Goods,

in the brick store, formerly occupied by N. A. Harris. These Goods were purchased in New York and Philadelphia for CASH ENTIRELY, by one of the firm. They differ themselves that their Stock will be found cheaper, than any ever offered for sale in this place. As they intend to do an exclusive CASH BUSINESS, they hope that none will expect to purchase upon time.

Charlotte, Oct. 30, 1841.

Commission & Forwarding

AGENCY,

AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers here leave to the Charitable and other Mercantile of the Interior, that they continue to attend to the above business in all its branches, connected with a LARGE and COMPLETE ASSORTED STOCK OF

Groceries,

Hardware, Cutlery, Paints,

Dye-stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c.

From several years' experience, and a personal attention to business, they hope to merit a portion of the business from the Southern section of the State.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Messrs. W. W. ELMS,

LEROY SPRINGS,

CHAR. E. MOSE & CO.

M. W. ALEXANDER,

Col. B. S. GATTSER.

N. B. COTTON and other PRODUCE will be received for Storage, Sale, or Shipment, as the owners may direct.

C. J. & R. M. O.
Oct. 30, 1841.

A CARD.

HAVING obtained the services of a young Lady of fine accomplishments as a Tutor in my family, I propose to take in 8 or 10 young ladies as boarders and pupils. Boarding will be provided at \$7 per month.

Tuition in the common branches of English

Education, per session of five months,

Higher Branches,

Musical,

Drawing and Painting,

French Language,

Season to commence the 1st of October.

CHARLES W. HARRIS.
Millgrove, Calveras co., Sept. 24, 1841.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1841.

Margaret A. Dunlap,

vs.

David R. Dunlap,

George H. Dunlap & Harriet Dunlap.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George H. Dunlap, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Charlotte Journal, notifying the said George H. Dunlap to appear before the Justice of our said Court, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Charles T. Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at office, on the 4th Monday of October, 1841, and in the 60th year of American Independence.

C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. O.
Printer's No. 33, 64.

E. H. ANDREWS, DENTIST.

WOULD inform the Public, that he has a this returned to Charlotte, where he may be found at all times, unless called away by professional duties. Should any be disappointed in calling by his being absent from town, such can make their own appointment by leaving a note in the Post Office, which appointment shall be attended to punctually on his part. He does all repairs, as well as necessary, having practiced in this community about four years.

ET Chargé de dentures—Office No. 5, 14th Main Street, Charlotte, N. C., 1841.

SEAR'S

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE

BIBLE

WITH FULL AND INTERESTING LETTER-PRESENT DESCRIPTIONS

CHIEFLY EXPLANATORY OF THE ENGRAVINGS

and of numerous passages connected with the

Geography, Natural History & Antiquities of the SACRED SCRIPTURES.

THE following work has been compiled from the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for \$10 to \$20 per copy!

Every man, woman and child, in the United States, who possesses a Bible, will surely furnish themselves with the following beautiful series of Pictorial Illustrations.

200 Pictorial Illustrations OF THE BIBLE

AND

VIEWS OF THE HOLY LAND.

NEW, CHEAP, AND VALUABLE PRESENTATION.

Four hundred pages, 8vo. Fine Paper, Handsomely Bound, Price only Two Dollars. The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Bookkeepers, throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap, and Beautifully Illustrated Work. Published and for sale, at No. 122, Nassau Street, New York City. Its features are better defined by the title: 200 PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES, containing VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND, together with many of the most remarkable objects mentioned in the Old and New Testaments, representing sacred historical events, copied from original sketches made on the spot, with full and interesting Letter-press descriptions, devoted to an explanation of the objects mentioned in the sacred text.

On examination this will be found a very pleasant and profitable book, especially for the personal use of Young People, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and latest sources. It may, very properly, be designated a common place book for every thing relating to ORIENTAL MAN, NATURE, CUSTOMS, &c., and comprises with it a complete library of religious and useful knowledge. A volume like the present, is far superior to the common Annuals—it will never be out of date. It is beautifully printed in new long primer type—handsomely bound in morocco, cloth and leather; and is decidedly the best and cheapest publication (for the price) ever issued from the American Press.

ET A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

Persons in the country, wishing to act as agents, may obtain all the necessary information, by addressing their letters to the subscriber, No. 122, Nassau Street, New York City.

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.

CLERGYMEN, Superintendents and Teachers of Sabbath Schools, ET Agents of Religious Newspapers and Periodicals, Postmasters, and Book-sellers, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to send no order agents.

ET No letter will be taken from the office unless paid.

To Publishers of Papers throughout the United States.

ET Newspapers or Magazines, copying the above notice, without any alteration or abridgement (including this notice), and give it 12 inside insertions, shall receive a copy of the work (subject to their order) by sending direct to the Publisher.

ET Mr. Sears will please direct our copy to T. J. Holton, in the care of W. W. Elms, Charlotte, and deposits it with Townsend & Brothers, N. Y.

Old Times.—The first duel fought in N. York was shortly after the American war, on the old "Stone Bridge," which then stood in the centre of Broadway at the intersection of Sanj street. The circumstances were peculiar, and elicited great remark and much interest at the time.

Congress was in session in Philadelphia, when a Monsieur Longchamps made some remarks offensive to Ward, the French minister, resident in Philadelphia. The French minister caused marines to be brought on shore from a French frigate to the city, and with their aid he endeavored to secure Longchamps. He was prevented, and severely rebuked and censured. The minister, irritated and revengeful, employed a coward French officer to quarrel with and kill Longchamps. Aware of the snare laid for him, Longchamps left Philadelphia for New York. Here the officer followed, and insulted and challenged him. Longchamps accepted, was killed, and left on the stone bridge at Canal street, and amidst great popular excitement was buried by the city authorities.

The Sharp Nosed Gentleman.—The Little Rock, Arkansas Gazette, states that during the struggle in the last Presidential canvass, a young man, whose face nature had formed a little on the pick-axe style, was one public day surrounded by a number of heavers, attentively listening to his oration in electronic form, among whom was a plain old farmer, who was afflicted with a stammering, who thus accented the above gentleman:

"Tall me, my friend, did-didn't you come from a

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Mr. Sparks said it had long been a subject of curious inquiry at what time this idea originated of declaring the colonies independent. Mr. Chalmers asserts that the subject was had in contemplation many years before the Revolution, and even as far back as the first settlement of the colonies; but, while the lecturer would not call in question the honesty of Mr. Chalmers as a historian, he considered that Mr. C.'s prejudice, and his opposition to the interests of the colonies, entitled him to be an impartial judge. Mr. Sparks cited conversations and letters of Dr. Franklin and James Oglethorpe while in England, in which they stated distinctly that the colonies had no intention of severing their connection with the mother country, and indignantly repelled the accusation that such was their

In 1774 a pamphlet appeared in England, written by John Carter, in which he strongly urged Parliament to declare the American colonies free and independent as he argued, it was impossible to retain them in allegiance to the British Crown. In fact, such was the conclusion of most shrewd men in the mother country. Dr. Tucker also published a pamphlet, in which he proposed a line of action as the colonies lost being a man of much warmth of temper, and becoming irritated on finding that the colonies differed from him in the view he took of the subject, he at length proposed to Parliament to cut off the colonies from their connexion, and force them to be independent, as they were unworthy to be subjects of the Crown.

At the first Continental Congress the subject was not touched or alluded to. About this time a British officer wrote Washington, complaining that the people were beginning to turn their minds to such a purpose. Washington replied that no such design was contemplated; but still the people would not consent to give up their valued rights, or submit to oppressive acts of the British ministry, let the consequences be what they would.

Congress wisely abstained from taking the lead in the matter, allowing the people themselves to take the first action upon the subject. Gen. Greene, a proud name in American history, took a bold and decisive stand, and openly and strongly urged the colonies to declare themselves independent of the British Government.

In 1770, Thomas Paine published his *Essays* entitled *Common Sense*, which had a great circulation, and exercised an important influence upon the minds of the

The first legislative movement came on the 7th of April, 1776, in the Legislature of North Carolina, when that body recommended the consideration of the matter of independence to their delegates in Congress. About a month after the Legislature of Virginia instructed their delegates to vote for a declaration of the independence of the colonies. To Virginia, therefore, may be given the honor of having taken the first decisive step; for, while the Mecklenburg resolutions were in fact a declaration of independence, and the resolutions of the North Carolina Legislature recommended a consideration of the subject, the Virginia delegates were instructed distinctly to vote for such a measure as the legally recognized representatives of the colony.

On the 28th of June, Mr. Jefferson reported his draught, and on the 1st of July the Virginia resolutions were passed. About a quarter part of the original draught was stricken out, and as amended it was passed by a unanimous vote, with one exception, Mr. John Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, singular enough, while Mr. Dickinson has perhaps contributed as much as any other man to the declaration, he declined voting for it, though he was ever afterwards warm and efficient advocate of the interests of his country. On the 4th of July, 1776 the colonies were solemnly declared free and independent. The New York delegates did not vote at the time, they had

After the Declaration was signed, a copy was sent to each of the Colonies, to be read publicly to the People. The reading was generally accompanied with the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. The Continental Army was then in New York and Washington ordered the Declaration to be read on parade, where it was received with marked demonstrations of approbation.

On the 2d of August the Declaration was engrossed on parchment and signed, which is the copy in the Department of State, and from which the common fac simile is taken.

Mr. Sparks concluded with a few brief remarks upon the applause with which the Declaration was received by the philanthropists and patriots of Europe.

In coming together, fellow citizens, under again upon the discharge of the duties with which the people have charged us, severally, we find great occasion to rejoice in the general prosperity of the country.

We see in the enjoyment of all the blessings of civil and religious liberty, with unexampled means of education, knowledge, and improvement. Through the year which is now drawing to a close, peace has been in our borders, and plenty in our habitations; and although disease has visited some few portions of the land with distress and mortality, yet in general the health of the People has been preserved, and we are all called upon, by the highest obligation of duty, to renew our thanks and our devotion to our Heavenly Parent, who has continued to vouchsafe to us the eminent blessings which surround us, and who has so graciously crowned the year with his good uses. If we find ourselves increasing, beyond example, in numbers, in strength, in wealth, in knowledge, in every thing which promotes human and social happiness, let us ever remember our dependence, for all these, on the protection and merciful dispensations of Divine Providence.

Great Britain having made known to this Government that the expedition which was fitted out from Canada for the destruction of the steamboat Caroline, in the winter of 1837, and which resulted in the destruction of said boat and in the death of an American citizen, was undertaken by orders emanating from the authorities of the British Government in Canada, and demanding the discharge of McCleod upon the ground that, if engaged in that expedition, he did but fulfil the orders of his Government, has thus been answered in the only way in which she could be answered by Government, the powers of which are distributed among its several departments by the fundamental law. Happily for the people of Great Britain as well as those of the United States, the only mode by which an individual arraigned for a criminal offence, before the courts of either can obtain his discharge, is by the independent action of the Judiciary, and by proceedings equally familiar to the courts of both countries.

If in God Britain a power exists in the Crown to cause to be entered a *nolle prosequi* which is not the case with the Executive power of the United States upon a prosecution pending in a State court, yet there, more than here, can the chief Executive power remove a prisoner from custody without an order of the proper tribunal, directing his discharge. The precise stage of the proceedings at which such order may be made is a matter of municipal regulation exclusively, and not to be complained of by any other Government. In cases of this kind, a Government becomes politically responsible only when its tribunals of last resort are shown to have rendered unjust or injurious judgments in matters not doubtful.

To the establishment and maintenance of this principle, no nation has lent its authority more efficiently than Great Britain.—Alexander McLeod having his option either to prosecute a writ of error from the decision of the supreme court of New York which had been rendered upon his application for a discharge, or to submit his case to the decision of a jury, preferred the latter, deeming it the readiest mode of obtaining his liberation; and the result has sustained the wisdom of his choice. The manner in which the issue submitted was

tried to satisfy the English Government that the principles of justice will never fail to govern the enlightened decision of an American tribunal. I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the propriety, at some degree the necessity, of making such provisions by law, so far as they are constitutionally do so, for the removal of their commitment, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our international obligations, from the State to the Federal Judiciary. This Government, its institutions, is charged with the maintenance of peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, and ought to possess, without question, all the reasonable and proper means of maintaining the one and preserving the other. Whilst just confidence is felt in the Judiciary of the States, yet this Government ought to be competent in itself for the fulfillment of the high duties which have been devolved upon it, under the organic law, by the States themselves.

In the month of September, a party armed men from Upper Canada invaded the territory of the United States, and forcibly seized upon the person of one Grogan, an under circumstances of great harshness, and hurriedly carried him beyond the limits of the United States, and delivered him up to the authorities of Upper Canada. His immediate discharge was ordered by the authorities, upon the facts of the case being brought to their knowledge—a course of procedure which was to have been expected from a nation with whom we are at peace, and which we do not more doubt the rights of the United States than to our regard for justice. The correspondence, which passed between the Department of State and the British Envoy, Mr. Fox, and with the Governor of Vermont, upon as the fact had been made known to this Department, are herewith commu-

ready and organized. In such circumstances, as was the case for the cattle crossing from the United States to this territory of the territory, as wholly irremediable with all rights of an independent power, has not been made. In the view taken by this Government, the inquiry whether the vessel was in the employment of those who were procuring an unauthorized war against that province, or were engaged by the owner in the business of transporting passengers to and from Maryland in boxes of private gain, which was most probably the case, in no degree alters the real question at issue between the two Governments. This Government can never concede to any foreign Government the power, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or destroy the property of those who may have violated the municipal laws of such foreign Government, or have disregarded their obligations arising under the laws of nations. The territory of the United States must be regarded as securely secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntarily acknowledge their inability to acquit themselves of their duties to others. And, in announcing this sentiment, I do but affirm a principle, which no nation or earth could be more ready to vindicate, at all hazards than the people and Government of Great Britain.

If, upon a full investigation of all the facts, it shall appear that the owner of the Carolina was governed by a hostile intent or had made common cause with those who were in the occupancy of Navy Island, then, so far as he is concerned, there can be no claim to indemnity for the destruction of his boat, which this Government would feel itself bound to prosecute—since he would have sold not only derogation of the rights of Great Britain, but in clear violation of the laws of the United States: but that is a question which, however settled, in no manner involves the higher consideration of the violation of territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction. To recognise it as an admissible practice, that each Government, in its turn, upon any sudden and unauthorized outbreak, which, on a frontier the extent of which renders it impossible for either to have an efficient force on every mile of it, and which outbreak, therefore, neither may be able to suppress in a day, may take vengeance into its own hands, and without even a reconnaissance, and in the absence of any promising or overruling causality, may invade the territory of the other, would inevitably lead to results equally to be deplored by both. Were border collisions come to receive the sanction or to be made on the authority of either Government, general war must be the inevitable result. While it is the constant desire of the United States to cultivate the relations of peace with all nations and to fulfil all the duties of good neighborhood toward those who possess territories adjoining their own, that very desire would lead them to deny the right of a foreign Power to invade their boundaries with an armed force. The correspondence between the two Governments on this subject will, at a future day of your wisdom, be submitted to your consideration; and, in the mean time, I cannot but indulge the hope that the British Government will see the propriety of renouncing, as a rule of future action, the precedent which has been set in the affair at Schlawer.

I herewith submit the correspondence which has recently taken place between the American minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Stevenson, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Government, on the right claimed by that Government to visit and detain vessels sailing under the American flag, and engaged in prosecuting lawful commerce in the African seas. Our commercial interests in that region have experienced considerable increase, and have become an object of much importance, and it is the duty of this Government to protect them against all improper and vexatious interruptions. However disastrous the United States may be for the suppression of the slave trade, they cannot consent to interpolations into the maritime code at the mere will and pleasure of other Governments. We deny the right of any interpolation to any one, or all the nations of the earth, without our consent. We claim to have a voice in all amendments or alterations of that code; and when we are given to understand, as in this instance by a foreign Government, that its treaties with other nations cannot be executed without the establishment and enforcement of new principles of maritime police, to be applied without our consent, we must employ a language neither of equivocal import, nor susceptible of misconstruction. American citizens prosecuting a lawful commerce in the African seas, under the flag of their country, are not responsible for the abuse or unlawful use of that flag by others; nor can they rightfully, on account of any such alleged abuses, be interrupted, molested, or detained, while on the ocean; and if they are so treated, redress

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For the suppression of the African slave trade, and recommend all such alterations as may give to their greater force and efficacy. That the American flag is greatly abused by the abandoned and profligate of other nations is but too probable. Congress has, not long since, had this subject under its consideration, and its importance well justifies renewed and anxious attention.

I also communicate, herewith, the copy of a correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston, upon the subject so interesting to several of the Southern States, of the slave duties, which results honorably to the justice of Great Britain and advantageously to the United States.

At the opening of the last annual session, the President informed Congress of the progress which had been made in negotiating a convention between this Government and that of England, with a view to the final settlement of the question of the boundary between the territorial limits of the two countries. I regret to say that little further advancement of the object has been accomplished since last year; but this, owing to circumstances no way indicative of any abatement of the desire of both parties to hasten the negotiation to its conclusion, and to settle the question in dispute as early as possible. In the course of the session, it is my hope to be able to announce some further degree of progress towards the accomplishment of this highly desirable end.

The commission appointed by the Government for the exploration and survey of the line of boundary separating the State of Maine and New Hampshire from the coextensive British provinces, it is believed, about to close its field labors, is expected soon to report the result of its examination to the Department of State. The report, when received, will be laid before Congress.

The failure on the part of Spain to pay with punctuality the interest due under the convention of 1834, for the withdrawal of claims between the two countries, has now it is duty of the Executive to call the particular attention of that Government to this subject. A disposition has been manifested by it, which is believed to be entirely sincere, to fulfill its obligations, in this respect, so soon as its internal condition and the state of its finances will permit. An arrangement is in progress, from the result of which it is trusted that those of our citizens who have claims under the convention will, at no distant day, receive the stipulated payments.

This occurrence assumes the graver aspect, from the consideration that, in 1858 a treaty negotiated between the two Governments, and ratified on the part of the United States, failed to be ratified on the part of Belgium. The representative of that Government at Washington informed the Department of State that he has been instructed to give explanations of the cause which occasioned delay in the approval of the late treaty by the Legislature, and to express the regret of the King at its occurrence.

The joint commission under the convention with Texas, to ascertain the true boundary between the two countries, has concluded its labors, but the final report of the commissioner of the United States has not been received. It is understood, however, that the meridian line, as traced by the commission, lies somewhat further east than the position hitherto generally assigned to it, and consequently includes in Texas some part of the territory which has been considered as belonging to the States of Louisiana and Arkansas.

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The chiefs of our attitude toward the Brazilian Government, originating from captures and other causes, are well established. The United States has, however, so uniformly shown a disposition to maintain relations of amity with that empire that it is hoped the commercial relations of the same spirit towards us, which are of interest to the affairs referred to, will afford, will be given without further avoidable delay.

The war with the Indians illustrates an important principle of Florida history, the fact that the Seminoles and all other prominent tribes are stirring activity and zeal. A summer campaign was conducted upon, as the best mode of bringing it to a close. Our brave soldiers and men who have been engaged in that service, have suffered colds and pneumonia, and exhibited an extraordinary ability, any other war, would have won for the unfeeling barons. In consequence of the sickness incident to the climate, they have penetrated the fastnesses of the Indians, broken up their encampments, and killed them occasionally. Numbers have been captured, and still greater numbers have surrendered, and have been transported to join their brethren on the Indian reservation allotted to them by the Government; and a strong hope is entertained that, under the conduct of the gallant officer at the head of the troops in Florida, that troublesome and expensive war is destined to a speedy termination. With all the other Indian tribes we are enjoying the blessing of peace. Our duty, as well as our best interests, prompts us to observe, in all our intercourse with them, fidelity in fulfilling our engagements, the practice of strict justice, as well as the constant exercise of acts of benevolence and kindness. These are the great instruments of civilization, and through the use of them alone can the untutored child of the forest be induced to listen to the teachings.

The Secretary of State, on whom the Senate of Congress have devolved the duty of directing the proceedings for the taking of the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, will report to the two Houses the progress of that work. The enumeration of 1890 has been completed, and has shown a total of 17,069,453; making an increase over the census of 1880, of 4,305,244 inhabitants, and showing a gain in a ratio exceeding 32 per cent. for the last 10 years.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury you will be informed of the condition of the finances. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, as stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress at a extra session, was \$687,345 04. The receipts into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of this year, from all sources, amount to \$23,707,053 63; of estimated receipts for the fourth quarter amount to \$4,943,006 25, amounting to \$30,410,162 77; and making, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, \$31,407,513 80. The expenditures for the first three quarters of the year amount to \$24,784,546 07. The expenditures for the fourth quarter, as estimated, will amount to \$7,500,723 70; thus making a total of \$32,285,270 70; and leaving a deficit to be provided for, on the 1st of January next, of about \$687,657 90.

Of these \$12,000,000, which is authorized by Congress at its last session, only \$6,432,726 so far have been negotiated. The shortness of time which it had to do has presented no inconsiderable impediment in the way of its being taken by capitalists at home, while the same could have operated with much greater force in the foreign market. For this reason the foreign market has not been worked to; and it is now submitted, whether it would not be advisable to amend the law by making what remains undisposed of payable at a more distant day.

Should it be necessary, in any view of the Congress may take of the subject, to revise the existing tariff of duties, I have but to say that, in the performance of that delicate operation, moderate counsels would seem to be the wisest. The Government under which it is our happiness to live owes its existence to the spirit of compromise which prevailed among its framers: jarring and discordant opinions could only have been reconciled by the noble spirit of patriotism which prompts conciliation and resulted in harmony. In the same spirit the compromise bill, as is commonly called, was adopted at the session of 1850. While the people of this portion of the Union will ever hesitate to pay all necessary taxes for the support of Government, yet an insatiable vengeance sets to the impediments of business not really necessary for that object. In impediments, however, for the purpose of revenue, a right to discriminate as to the article on which the duty shall be laid, as well as the amount, necessarily and most properly exists: otherwise the Government would be placed in the position of having to levy the same duties upon all articles, the prohibitive as well as the protective. The slightest duty upon commodities here the

This is more to be regretted, and the indispensable necessity for a sound currency becomes more manifest, when we reflect on the vast amount of the internal commerce of the country. Of this we have no statistics, nor just data for forming adequate opinions. But there can be no doubt that the amount of transportation consumed by sea, and the transportation sustained by railroads and canals, and steamboats and other modes of conveyance, over the surface of our vast extensive immense lakes, and the space of property married and intermingled by these means, form a powerful aggregate, to which

that the notes which it proposes to furnish, at the voluntary option of the public creditor, issued in lieu of the revenue, and its certificates of deposits, will be maintained at an equality with gold and silver every where. They are redeemable in gold and silver on demand, at the places of issue. — They are receivable every where in payment of Government dues. The Treasury notes are limited to an amount of one-fourth less than the estimated annual receipts of the Treasury; and, in addition, they rest upon the faith of the Government for their redemption. If all these assurances are not sufficient to make them

I recommend particularly to your consideration that portion of the Secretary's report which proposes the establishment of a chain of military posts from Council Bluffs to some point on the Pacific ocean within our limits. The benefit thereby destined to accrue to our citizens engaged in the fur trade, over the wilderness region, added to the importance of cultivating friendly relations with savage tribes inhabiting it, and at the same time of giving protection in our frontier settlements, and of establishing the means of safe inter-

careful protection, it seems not unreasonable that Congress should contribute towards the expense of an efficient police.

JOHN TYLER.
Washington, December 1, 1841.

Negro Hiring.

WILL be hired, on the 1st instant, for the term of twelve months, at the residence of the subscriber, 7 miles East of Charlotte, the NEGROES belonging to the estate of Dr. Carmo II. Alexander, Dec'd.

E. W. ALEXANDER, Guardian.
Dec. 15, 1841. 114

Warrants Deeds for sale at this Office.

are not inclined to run him for re-election. "Thy wish was father to the thought." The Whigs have no idea of running any one else.—*Frederick Observer.*

Friend Hale, you are far behind the times. No body up here ever thinks of contradicting the *Jeffersonian*. For lying it has become a proverb, you, and a bye word. Its total disregard of every thing like truth, has placed it in the position of the shepherd's boy in the fable.

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AT On Sunday evening, the 21st inst., about 500 persons signed the Temperance Pledge, after hearing the Rev. Dr. Marbury deliver an address on that subject, in the church of St. Vincent in Baltimore.

35 years of age, dark complexion, about 6 feet
 high and stout built. The above reward will be
 given for his apprehension; and all persons who
 overboarded not to harbor or employ said boy, or
 the law will be enforced against any person who
 may do so.

OVERMAN & TROTTER.
 Charlotte, Dec. 15, 1841. 124

Negro Hiring.

ON Monday, the 30 day of January next, (if
 not hired previous the week before,) will be
 offered for hire, 10 or 15 fifty NEGROES, Men,
 Women and boys, for twelve months. Good and
 approved security will be required.

D. B. DUNLAP,
 113

Dec. 14, 1841.

